

Daschle	Hutchinson	Nickles
DeWine	Hutchison	Reed
Dodd	Inhofe	Reid
Domenici	Inouye	Robb
Dorgan	Jeffords	Rockefeller
Durbin	Johnson	Roth
Faircloth	Kennedy	Santorum
Feingold	Kerrey	Sarbanes
Feinstein	Kerry	Sessions
Ford	Kohl	Shelby
Frist	Landrieu	Smith, Bob
Glenn	Levin	Smith, Gordon H
Gorton	Lieberman	Snowe
Graham	Lott	Specter
Gramm	Lugar	Stevens
Grams	McCain	Thompson
Grassley	McConnell	Thurmond
Gregg	Mikulski	Torricelli
Hagel	Moseley-Braun	Warner
Harkin	Moynihn	Wellstone
Helms	Murkowski	Wyden
Hollings	Murray	

NAYS—15

Allard	Coats	Kyl
Bennett	Craig	Lautenberg
Bond	Enzi	Mack
Brownback	Hatch	Roberts
Campbell	Kemphorne	Thomas

NOT VOTING—2

Breaux	Leahy
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The resolution (S. Res. 55) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 55

Whereas, during the last few months farm milk prices have experienced substantial volatility, dropping precipitously from \$15.37 per hundredweight in September, 1996 to \$11.34 per hundredweight in December, 1996;

Whereas, the price of cheese at the National Cheese Exchange in Green Bay, Wisconsin influences milk prices paid to farmers because of its use in the Department of Agriculture's Basic Formula Price under Federal Milk Marketing Orders;

Whereas, less than one percent of the cheese produced in the United States is sold on the National Cheese Exchange and the Exchange acts as a reference price for as much as 95 percent of the commercial bulk cheese sales in the nation; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the Sense of the Senate of the United States that the Secretary of Agriculture should consider acting immediately pursuant to his legal authority to modify the Basic Formula Price for dairy by replacing the National Cheese Exchange as a factor to be considered in setting the Basic Formula Price.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader is recognized.

EXTENSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that upon the conclusion of Senator HOLLINGS' remarks, the period for morning business be extended with Senators permitted to speak therein for 5 minutes each, except Senator DORGAN for 30 minutes, Senator KERREY for 15 minutes, Senator DOMENICI for up to 30 minutes, and Senator GRAMM for up to 15 minutes.

I want to emphasize that Senator HOLLINGS goes forward with his remarks. I want to thank Members again for your cooperation in getting this vote done, and I want to confirm, as we have already notified Members as they come in, this is the last vote this week. There will be a vote at 5:30 on Monday.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(By unanimous consent, the remarks of Mr. HOLLINGS appear at an earlier point of today's RECORD.)

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GORTON). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Under the previous order, the Senator from North Dakota has 30 minutes reserved.

The Senator from North Dakota is recognized.

(The remarks of Mr. DORGAN, and Mr. KERRY pertaining to the introduction of S. 331 are located in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas is recognized.

BALANCED BUDGET AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION

Mr. GRAMM. Mr. President, we have seen the specter this week of our colleagues on the Democratic side of the aisle proposing to exempt additional programs from the balanced budget amendment to the Constitution: Social Security, emergency spending, veterans programs, housing programs, education, health and welfare programs, college aid and training programs, law enforcement programs, the Tennessee Valley Authority, highways, bridges, dams, roads, buildings, and it goes on and on. Given how far afield we have gone in this debate, I wanted to very briefly try to remind the Senate and those who are following this debate what this debate is about. This debate is about families making hard decisions at their kitchen table, trying to make ends meet. So I thought I would look today, at 28 years ago, the last year that we had a balanced budget in America.

The last time we had a balanced budget was in 1969. If you look at the front page of the Washington Post for Thursday, February 13, 1969, you can see that not very much happened in the world 28 years ago today when we had a balanced budget. But there was some very exciting news that day. The very exciting news was not on the front page; the very exciting news was in the want ads. I would like just to review what America looked like the last time we had a balanced budget.

Dale City is a city 25 miles south of Washington. It is sort of a middle-class neighborhood. In Dale City, 28 years ago today, when we had a balanced budget, they were advertising new homes that were selling between \$18,600 and \$38,000 apiece. In the richest county in America, Montgomery County, 28

years ago, when we had our last balanced budget, they were advertising new homes in Walnut Hill for \$32,500.

And 28 years of deficit spending later, they are still running want ads. They ran them today. The want ads today show that houses in the suburbs of Northern Virginia are selling between \$230,000 and \$340,000 apiece, and in Montgomery County they are selling for \$270,000 a piece.

The newspaper of 28 years ago today did not have any news on the front page worthy of being remembered, but it had want ads worthy of being remembered.

A Chevrolet Impala could be bought for \$51 a month, and you had it paid off in 3 years. That was 28 years ago today, the last time we had a balanced budget. Today, to buy a Chevrolet Cavalier, it costs you \$194 a month, and you have to pay for 6 years to pay it off.

There was not much exciting news on the front page of the paper 28 years ago today, when we had a balanced budget, but there was exciting news in the want ads. You could buy a new Good-year tire for \$8.75 apiece. Now, in fact, there is an ad today for \$24.99. But my guess is, 28 years ago and today, if you went out to get the \$8 tires then or the \$24 tires today, you would find that they did not fit your car. But look at what has happened to the base tire in terms of expenses.

Twenty-eight years ago today, the public was buying pork. And our Government was beginning to go on a binge of pork that would last 28 years. Pork chops at Giant 28 years ago today were 89 cents a pound. Pork chops at A&P 28 years ago today, as advertised in the Post, were 89 cents a pound. Pork chops at Safeway 28 years ago today, when we had a balanced budget, were 89 cents a pound. Today, in the Washington Post, Safeway boneless pork chops are \$3.99 a pound. Mr. President, 28 years ago there was not a big headline in the paper, but there should have been. The big headline in the paper should have been, "Budget Balanced This Year for the Last Year in 28 Years."

Our colleagues say: Well, things are going great. It's wonderful. We ought to exempt the budget from itself. There's no reason to quit spending. But I think anybody who looks at what was in the paper 28 years ago today and what is in the paper today has to conclude that there have been a lot of changes in the 28 years since we have had a balanced budget and that many of those changes are not trends that we want to continue.

Finally, tomorrow is Valentine's Day. Twenty-eight years ago today you could buy this Whitman deluxe red foil heart assortment, 1 pound of candy, for \$2.66. After 28 years of deficit spending here in Washington, it costs \$8.79.

Mr. President, maybe some of our colleagues on the Democratic side of the aisle could say: Well, don't worry about housing costs up from \$18,000 to